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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Extract of a letter from Major General GREENE, *dated Camp at Little river, near Ninety-Six June*, 20, 1781.

IN my letter of the 9th I informed your Excellency that the enemy had received a conſiderable reinforcement at Charleſtown, and that I was apprehenſive they would march out and interrupt our operations. On the 11th I got intelligence that they were advancing: I immediately detached the cavalry, with orders to General Sumpter to collect all the force he could, and keep in their front, and by every means in his power retard their march. The enemy paſſed him at Congaree before he got his troops in motion; afterwards he found it impracticable to gain their front. It was my intention to have fought them before they arrived at Ninety-Six, could I have collected a force ſufficient for the purpoſe.

"We had puſhed on our approaches very near to the enemy's works. Our third parallel was formed round their abbatis: A mine and two approaches were within a few feet of their ditch. Theſe approaches were directed againſt the ſtar fort, which ſtands upon the left of the town, as we approached it from the Saluda On the right our approaches were very near the enemy's redoubt; this was a ſtrong ſtockade fort, with two block-houſes in it. Theſe two works flanked the town, which is picketted in with ſtrong pickets, a ditch round the whole, and a bank raiſed near the height of a common parapet. Beſides theſe fortifications, were ſeveral little fluſhes in different parts of the town, and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. We had raiſed ſeveral batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within one hundred and forty yards of the ſtar fort, to command the works, and a rifle battery alſo within thirty yards, to prevent the enemy from annoying our workmen. For the laſt ten days not a man could ſhew his head but he was immediately ſhot down, and the firing was almoſt inceſſant day and night. In this ſtage of the approaches I found the enemy ſo near us that it would be impoſſible to reduce the place without hazarding a ſtorm. This, from the peculiar ſtrength of the place, could only be warranted by the ſucceſs of a partial attempt to make a lodgment on one of the curtains of the ſtar redoubt, and a vigorous puſh to carry the right-hand work. The diſpoſition was accordingly formed, and the attack made. Lieutenant Colonel Lee, with his legion infantry, and Captain Kirkwood's light infantry, made the attack on the right; and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, with the firſt Maryland and the firſt Virginia regiments, was to have ſtormed the ſtar redoubt, which is their principal work, and ſtands upon the left. The parapet of this work is near twelve feet high, and raiſed with ſand bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duval, of the Maryland line, and Lieutenant Selden of the Virginia line, led on the forlorn hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the ſand bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgment. A furious cannonade preluded the attack. On the right the enemy were driven out of their works, and our people took poſſeſſion of it. On the left never was greater bravery exhibited than by the parties led on by Duvall and Selden, but they were not ſo ſucceſsful. They entered the enemy's ditch, and made every exertion to get down the ſand bags, which, from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire, was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obſtinacy, and ſeeing but little proſpect of ſucceeding without heavy loſs, I ordered the attack to be puſhed no farther.

"The behaviour of the troops on this occaſion deſerves the higheſt commendation: both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament that ſuch brave men fell in an unſucceſsful attempt.

"Captain Armſtrong, of the firſt Maryland regiment, was killed, and Capt. Benſon, who commanded the regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of 40 men killed and wounded; the loſs was principally at the ſtar fort and in the enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy were greatly expoſed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery, they muſt have ſuffered greatly. Our artillery was well ſerved, and I believe did great execution.

"The troops have undergone incredible hardſhips during the ſiege, and though the iſſue was not ſucceſsful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of Congreſs.

"We continued the ſiege until the enemy got within a few miles of us, having previouſly ſent off all our ſick, wounded and ſpare ſtores.

"Incloſed is a liſt of our killed and wounded during the ſiege."

RETURN *of the killed, wounded and miſſing, during the ſiege of Ninety-Six, in South-Carolina.*

Non-commiſſioned officers and rank and file.

Virginia brigade. Killed 41; wounded 33; miſſing 16.
Maryland brigade. Killed 12; wounded 24; miſſing 3.
Light infantry. Killed 1; wounded 9; Miſſing 1.
Legion infantry. Killed 2; wounded 2.
Virginia Militia. Killed 1; wounded 2.
Total. Killed 57; wounded 70; miſſing 20.

Capt. Armſtrong, of the Maryland line, killed; Capt. Benſon and Lieut. Duvall. wounded.

Capt. Bentley, of the Virginia line, priſoner; Lieuts. Evans, Miller and Selden, wounded.

Col. Koſciuſzko, Chief Engineer. was ſlightly wounded.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

S I R, *Head-Quarters, July* 8, 1781.

I HAVE the honor to encloſe to your Excellency a copy of my letter to Major General Greene, containing the proceedings of the two armies ſince my laſt.

With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Ambler's Plantation, oppoſite James River, July 8, 1781.

S I R,

ON the 4th inſtant the enemy evacuated Williamſburg, where ſome ſtores fell into our hands, and retired to this place, under the cannon of their ſhipping. The next morning we advanced to Bird's tavern, and part of the army took poſt at Norrell's mill, about nine miles from the Britiſh camp.

The 6th, I detached an advanced corps under General Wayne, with a view of reconnoitring the enemy's ſituation. Their light parties being drawn in; the picquets, which lay cloſe to their encampment, were gallantly attacked by ſome riflemen, whoſe ſkill was employed to great effect.

Having aſcertained that Lord Cornwallis had ſent off his heavy baggage under a proper eſcort, and poſted his army in an open field, fortified by the ſhipping, I returned to the detachment which I found more generally engaged. A piece of cannon had been attempted by the vanguard under Major Galvan, whoſe conduct deſerves high applauſe. Upon this the whole Britiſh army came out and advanced to the thin wood occupied by General Wayne. His corps, chiefly compoſed of Pennſylvanians and ſome light infantry, did not exceed 800 men, with three field pieces, but notwithſtanding their numbers, at ſight of the Britiſh army the troops ran to the rencounter; a ſhort ſkirmiſh enſued with a cloſe warm and well directed fire; but as the enemy's right and left of courſe greatly outflanked ours, I ſent General Wayne orders to retire half a mile to where Colonels Voſe and Barber's light infantry battalions had arrived by a moſt rapid move, and where I directed them to form. In this poſition they remained till ſome hours in the night. The militia under General Lawſon had been advanced and the continentals were at Norrell's mill, when the enemy retreated during the night to James iſland, which they alſo evacuated, croſſing over to the ſouth ſide of the river. Their ground at this place and the iſland was ſucceſſively occupied by General Muhlenberg. A number of valuable horſes were left on their retreat. From every account the enemy's loſs has been very great and much pains taken to conceal it. Their light infantry, the brigade of guards, and two Britiſh regiments, formed the firſt line; the remainder of their army the ſecond.—The cavalry were drawn up but did not charge.

By the incloſed return you will ſee what part of General Wayne's detachment ſuffered moſt. The ſervices rendered by the officers make me happy to think that although many were wounded we loſt none. Moſt of the field officers had their horſes killed; the ſame accident to every horſe of two field pieces, made it impoſſible to move them, unleſs men had been ſacrificed. But it is enough for the glory of General Wayne and the officers and men he commanded, with a reconnoitering party only, to have attacked the whole Britiſh army cloſe to their encampment, and by this ſevere ſkirmiſh haſtened their retreat over the river.

Colonel Boyer of the riflemen is a priſoner.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
LA FAYETTE.

Major General Green.

RETURN *of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in a ſkirmiſh with the Britiſh army, near the Green Springs, in Virginia, July* 6, 1781.

Major Galvan's advanced guard. 4 rank and file killed, 1 Sergeant, 7 rank and file wounded.
Colonel Stewart's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 11 rank and file killed, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.
Colonel Butler's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 2 Sergeants, 4 rank and file killed, 15 rank and file wounded, 9 rank and file miſſing.
Colonel Humpton's detachment of Pennſylvanians. 1 Sergeant, 4 rank and file killed, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 19 rank and file wounded.
Major Willis's detachment of light infantry. 1 Sergeant, 1 rank and file killed, 7 rank and file wounded.
Captain Ogden's company of M'Pherſon's legion. 2 rank and file wounded.
Captains Savage and Duffy's artillery. 1 Captain Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file wounded.
Total. 4 Sergeants, 24 rank and file killed, 5 Captains, 1 Captain Lieutenant, 4 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants, 82 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file miſſing.

NAMES of the OFFICERS wounded.

Captains, Vanlear (diviſion inſpector) Doyle, Finny, Montgomery, Stake, M'Clellan.
Lieutenants, Piercy, Feltman, White, Herbert (taken priſoner) Captain Lieutenant Croſſly, of artillery.

N. B. A few riflemen were wounded, the number not aſcertained.

WILLIAM BARBER,
Major, and D. A. G.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction. in Virginia, dated Chicbominy Church, eight miles from James-Town, July 8, 1781.

"After a variety of marches and countermarches, frequently offering battle to Lord Cornwallis on military terms, the Marquis La Fayette received intelligence on the 5th, that the enemy had marched from Williamſburg to James-Town, and were preparing to throw their baggage and troops over that river; this induced the General to make a forced move to this place, (with the Continental troops, including Major Macpherſon's little legion, together with a few volunteer dragoons under Col. Mercer and Capt. Hill) the vicinity of which, to the poſition of the enemy, would have put it into his power to ſtrike their rear, ſhould the paſſage of that river be their principle

"On the morning of the 6th. ſeveral coroborating advices arrived, removing every doubt upon that head, and that nothing but a forced march, with the lighteſt and moſt advanced part of the troops, could arrive in time to affect their rear; this induced the Marquis to order the advanced guard, Major Macpherſon's, Col. Mercer's and Capt. Hill's corps, 150 riflemen, with Col. Stewart's battalion of Pennſylvanians, amounting in the whole to about 500 men (dragoons and artillery included) to make a forced move and endeavour to come up with the enemy.

"Upon our arrival at the Green Springs farm, a variety of contradictory intelligence rendered it prudent to reconnoitre them with a *military eye*; their vaſt ſuperiority in horſe alſo, made it expedient to advance the whole of our little corps, to drive in their guards and keep their cavalry in check. About this period the Marquis arrived in perſon, and adopted the meaſure, which being effected, it was ſoon diſcovered that a very conſiderable part of their army yet remained on this ſide of the river ready formed for action, this induced the General to ſend for the remainder of the Continentals, diſtant 5 or 6 miles in our rear. At 2 o'clock, P. M. a large ſmoke was raiſed by the enemy, probably as a ſignal to their parties to return to camp, and for all ſuch as had croſſed the river to repaſs it.

"At 3 o'clock the riflemen commenced and kept up a galling fire upon the enemy from an orchard, which continued until 5 P. M. when the Britiſh began to move forward in columns, upon which Major Galvan, at the head of the advanced guard, attacked them, and after a ſpirited, though unequal conteſt, retired and took poſt upon *our* left, a detachment of the light infantry, under Major Willis, having arrived alſo, commenced a ſevere fire, but were obliged to fall back, which the enemy obſerving, and beginning to turn our flanks, a manœuvre, in which had they perſevered, they muſt have inevitably penetrated between this corps and the army; but being joined at this criſis by Lieut. Col. Harmar and Major Edwards, with part of the ſecond and third Pennſylvania battalions, under Col. Humpton, with one field piece, it was determined (among a choice of difficulties) to advance and charge them; this was done with ſo much ſpirit and vivacity, as to produce the deſired effect, i. e. checking them in their advance, and diverting them from their firſt manœuvre; but being enveloped by more than five times our numbers, many brave and worthy officers and ſoldiers killed or wounded, we found it expedient to fall back one half mile to Green Spring farm. Two of our field pieces under Capt. Duffey, were neceſſarily introduced, to keep up the idea of our being in force, and ſerved with equal ſpirit and effect until diſabled, by having Captain Croſſley and many of the men dangerouſly wounded, and all the horſes killed, they at laſt fell into their hands: the waggons and ammunition were brought off ſafe.

"The enemy *fore* from the conreſt, and finding our little corps ſupported at that place by the remainder of the light infantry, were content with barely keeping the field, altho' oppoſed but by a handful of men compared with theirs, and which, from the nature of the ground, and the numbers of the enemy, were neceſſitated to act in a detached manner, except that part of the Pennſylvanians who had time to arrive, and them not more than 500 men, with Major M'Pherſon's dragoons on our right. From the mutual emulation in the officers and ſoldiers of each corps, I am confident that had the army been in force, victory would have inclined to our arms.

"Every circumſtance conſidered, our ſmall reconnoitring party of horſe and foot (who had the hardineſs to attack Lord Cornwallis at the head of his whole army, with the advantage of ſo powerful a cavalry, on their own ground, and in their own encampment) are more to be envied than pitied, as it not only fruſtrated the Britiſh General in his premeditated manœuvre, but precipitated his retreat the ſame night to James Iſland, probably to avoid a general action, which he had reaſon to expect ſo pointed an attack was the prelude to.

"Our field officers were generally diſmounted, by having their horſes either killed or wounded under them.

"I will not attempt to diſcriminate among any corps of officers or men, ſo equally deſerving; and only beg leave to obſerve, that if they have a fault, it is an exceſs of bravery, which, if a crime, it is of a nature the leaſt to be reprehended in a ſoldier."

FOLLOWED the Stage-Waggon this day to my houſe, A Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, both hind legs white, a ſore on her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Buſſletown, Lower-Dublin townſhip, June 25. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

The following are Copies of some of the Letters found in the Packet from England bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

(No. 81) Whitehall, 7th March, 1781.

SIR,

SINCE my letters to you of the 7th February I have received your dispatches, numbered from 113 to 117, inclusive, and laid them before the king.

The revolt of the Pennsylvania line and Jersey brigade, tho' not attended with all the good consequences that might have been expected, are certainly events of very great importance, and must have very extensive effects, both in reducing Washington's present force, and preventing its being recruited by new levies; and as I doubt not you will avail yourself of his weakness and your own great superiority, to send a considerable force to the head of the Chesapeak, as soon as the season will permit operations to be carried on in that quarter, I flatter myself the southern provinces will be recovered to his Majesty's obedience before the long promised succours, none of which are yet sailed, can arrive from France, and Mr. Washington, unable to draw subsistence for his troops from the west side of Hudson's river, be compelled to cross it, and take refuge in the eastern provinces. I am very anxious to hear of Lord Cornwallis's progress since General Leslie joined him; I have no doubt his movements will be rapid and decisive, for his Lordship appears to be fully impressed with the absolute necessity of vigorous exertions in the service of this country, in its present circumstances; the success of General Arnold's enterprize up James river, which the rebel news papers confirm, must greatly facilitate his Lordship's operations, by cutting off Green's supplies, and obliging the militia to return to take care of their own property. Indeed, so very contemptible is the rebel force now in all parts, and so vast is our superiority every where, that no resistance on their part is to be apprehended, that can materially obstruct the progress of the King's arms in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and it is a pleasing, tho' at the same time a mortifying reflection, when the duration of the rebellion is considered, which arises from the view of the return of the provincial forces you have transmitted, that the American levies in the King's service are more in number than the whole of the inlisted troops in the service of the Congress.

I am very glad to find you have commissioned a board of directors of the refugees, and I hope the Admiral will have been able to spare them shipping to carry on their operations on the sea coasts of the New-England provinces. Many of those within the lines, who are unfit for military service, are desirous of being settled in the country about Penobscot, and require only to be supplied with provisions for the first year, some tools for husbandry, and iron work for their buildings; and as it is proposed to settle that country, and this appears a cheap method of disposing of these loyalists, it is wished you would encourage them to go there, under the protection of the associated refugees, and assure them that a civil government will follow them in due time; for I hope in the course of the summer the Admiral and you will be able to spare a force sufficient to effect an establishment at Casco Bay, and reduce that country to the King's obedience.

I am very glad to find by the list of the officers released, that the exchanges have been carried so far; but as it appears from Mr. Washington's last letter to you, that they will not be carried on further, the measure of enlisting their prisoners for service in the West-Indies should be adopted immediately; and indeed, such has been the mortality from sickness among the troops there, that I do not see any other means of recruiting them.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that the general prevalence of westerly winds for these last two months has prevented the Warwick and Solebay, with their convoy, from getting further than Plymouth, where they are still detained. *I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,*

(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

[*The revolt of the Pennsylvania line and Jersey brigade, although Sir Henry Clinton was too cautious to be led into the snare, and expose himself to the consequences of an attack in the State of New-Jersey, has terminated beneficially for the United States. This event has involved the Court of London in the most fatal errors, and directed their operations to objects, absurd, ridiculous and impossible. Lord Cornwallis can inform this Minister how far his conjectures were right, respecting the Pennsylvania line; a detachment of which, under the command of General Wayne, lately attacked his Lordship's whole force in the State of Virginia, and almost convinced him of the inutility of superior numbers, when contending against men inspired with a virtuous zeal for their country's safety. How vain and delusory are the fairest prospects, when founded only in a bewildered imagination. It is true the number of the regular forces of the United States was greatly reduced at the close of the last campaign, owing to the expiration of the terms for which many of the soldiers had entered into the service. How could his Lordship conclude from hence that General Washington would be confined to the eastward of the Hudson river? This would have been the event undoubtedly for a time, had the British forces compleatly subjugated all the States westward and southward of that river; but what appears to tyrants an inexplicable paradox, is perfectly understood by the citizens of a republic, that in times of greatest apparent weakness, the most vigorous exertions are made. America knows, and Europe will know, that the forces of the United States in this period, which appear so contemptible to his Lordship, have reduced nearly all the posts established by the British in the Carolinas and Georgia, and made prisoners of their garrisons, with a rapidity equal to the uninterrupted march of most armies through an equal extent of country. What do the British now possess in those States?---mere defensive positions, and totally incompatible with the idea of civil jurisdiction? If the destruction of a few hogsheads of tobacco, the seduction of a number of Negroes, the stealing of horses and household furniture, which made up Arnold's expedition, are objects of triumph to the British ministry, we are far from envying them the glory of a success, which all civilized nations will ascribe to the predatory excursions of parties-bleu. The army under Lord Cornwallis in the State of Virginia, instead of gaining laurels from victory or conquests, has taken the precaution of acting upon the defensive, being covered by the shipping in James river. The army of the United States, which has compelled them to adopt this humiliating measure, is composed of a part of the Pennsylvania line, a small detachment from the army under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, and the virtuous yeomanry of that country. It is acknowledged that General Washington is on the east side of the Hudson river, but he there commands an army of veterans in the regular service of the United States, in conjunction with the troops of our magnanimous ally; and, at this moment confines Sir Henry Clinton and the troops under his command to the duties of a garrison only. The objects of his operations are such as will soon convince the British ministry themselves of the futility of their claims to the United States, or any of them, as they must be silent upon all the arguments deduced from the* "ultima lex regum;" *and will expose the absurdity of his Lordship's visionary scheme of forming establishments for the Tories at Penobscot, whose situation ought to claim the greatest attention from the Court of London, as their treasons have long since merited the halter from the United States.*

The "intisting," *or rather compelling the American prisoners into the service for the West Indies, need not have been urged from the principles of necessity, as the experience of the whole war, of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our citizens in British goals and prison-ships, has convinced us that deliberate murder is consonant to the idea of British policy.*

In short, the delusion of the British ministry is an incontestible proof of the interposition of Heaven in our favour. A continuation of vigorous exertions, and a few more virtuous and successful struggles, will amply reward us for all our toils, and confirm to us the unconquerable possession of those blessings, of which only the virtuous and the brave are worthy!]

(Duplicate) Parliament-street, 7th Feb. 1781

DEAR SIR,

WITH this letter I send a copy of account between you and Mr. Murray of Quebec, by which I find you had drawn yourself, from New York, in May for l. 206: 16: 3, the sum for which you left with me a set of bills, and which I had negociated through my friend Captain Matthews, General Haldimand's secretary, not knowing you had drawn again. I also send Messrs. Ross and Gray's account, in which I observe, what seems to me extraordinary, that you are credited only l 85: 14: 6, for deficiences in appointments on receiving the battalion, and charged with l. 613: 14: 2, for deficiences on your getting the 16th regiment. I have wrote fully to General Arnold, that his money is invested in the stock he mentioned, which is a very desirable investment, and made at a good time; I did my best for him, and hope he will approve, I know it was as well laid out as possible.

I hope now all tumults are over. Lord G. Gordon was two days ago tried and acquitted for his share in the riots in July 1780. Nothing yet from Lord Cornwallis, his army is in good spirits and no doubt reinforced by this time. I have nothing material to trouble you with. Mrs. Meyrick desires me to offer her most respectful compliments, and joins me in sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest respect,
your obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES MEYRICK.

His Excellency General Robertson.

(Duplicate) Parliament-street, 30th Jan. 1781.

SIR,

I AM honored with your several letters, inclosing bills on Harley and Drummond, to amount of 5000l. the receipt of which I have regularly, by packet, acknowledged. On the day they were paid, I invested the amount in the fund you mentioned, and as it was a very favourable time, I flatter myself it will meet your approbation, also the mode in which it was done.

As it is possible some directions might come from you for disposing of the money in some other mode, I thought it might not be so advantageous to lock it up totally, as it might be a long while before I could receive a power from you to transfer, had I put it in your name, and in mean time the dividends could not be received for your use. The mode I have adopted has been used in like cases, and can be instantly altered to any you direct, on your favouring me with a letter. The account is as follows, viz.

Bought by Samuel and William Scholey, stock brokers, for Major General Arnold, 7000l. stock in new 4 per cents. at 71 1-4 as follows.

In name of Major General Benedict Arnold 100l. stock at 71 1-4 new 4 per cents consols 6900 stock at 71 1-4. do.	paid	4987 10
In name of James Meyrick, Esquire, 7000 commissions paid the brokers		8 15
power of attorney to receive dividends		1 6
		4,996 6 6

There remains therefore 3l. 13s. 6d. of the 5000l.

By this method, in case I receive any instructions from you for a different application of your money, I can sell out the 6900l. stock, and follow them before you receive this letter, and if you wish it continue in this fund, it may, if you prefer, be all placed in your own name, by my transferring the 6900l. to your 100l. and it was for the purpose of your having an account there, I bought the 100l. in your name. Also the power of attorney now inclosed will enable me to receive the dividends on the whole 7000l. stock, after I have made the transfer, should you choose I should do so. I hope I have made myself properly understood, and can assure you I have to the best of my abilities acted for you as myself.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES MEYRICK.

Major General Arnold.

[*Judas Iscariot betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver, but repenting of his guilt, returned the money into the treasury, and went and hanged himself.*

Judas, ARNOLD, *received five thousand pounds sterling for his treachery, and we find has lodged the money in the British funds, but he has not spirit enough to pursue the character in the only part worthy of imitation.*]

(No. 82.) Whitehall, March 7, 1781.

SIR.

YOUR letter, No. 113, inclosing a general state of his Majesty's provincial forces serving under your command, and the report of the deputy inspector general of provincial forces, of nine battalions, which you have thought worthy of being recommended to his Majesty for half pay and permanent rank in America, has been received and laid before the king.

The encouragement held out to the officers of the provincial troops, of having their rank made permanent in America, and of being entitled to half pay upon the reduction of their regiments, as stated in my letter of the 23d January, 1779, was meant as a reward and compensation to those of his Majesty's faithful American subjects as had suffered the loss of their property on account of their loyalty, and had taken or should take arms in his Majesty's service, and should exert themselves in raising and compleating provincial regiments: but it was never the king's intentions that those indulgencies should be extended generally to all those who held or who should hold commissions in the provincial corps, nor even to all those who came with n this description of loyal American sufferers; but to such regiments only as should be compleated to the then establishment of the British regiments of foot, and should be recommended to his Majesty by his commander in chief, as being properly officered and fit for service.

It is true, this rule was in some measure departed from, in the instance of the establishment of the queen's rangers, and the New-York volunteers, neither of which regiments were compleat when they were recommended to the king; and also in the case of the volunteers of Ireland, as many of the officers of that regiment were neither Americans, nor had property or connections in that country: but then it was done on account of the distinguished merit of those corps, and upon your particular recommendation; but in cases in general, where there is no such extraordinary merit to claim particular and distinguished marks of favour, it is expected by his majesty that all the conditions specified in my letter of the 23d January, 1779, before mentioned, should be complied with, in order to the officers of the Provincial regiments availing themselves of the advantages there held out to them.

With respect to the British legion, which you recommend to his Majesty's favour in your separate letter of the 1st June, 1780, and which you again mention in your letter of the 18th December, as it appears by a return of that corps, dated the 31st December last, which I have lately received from South-Carolina, that their numbers at that time amounted to more than 600 rank and file; and as they would long since have been greatly over complete, but for the losses they have sustained in the very active and important service in which they have been employed; upon these considerations, and as a mark of his Majesty's royal approbation of the gallant behaviour of this corps, and of the services of that very deserving officer Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, who commands it, the king has been graciously pleased to approve of your recommendation of the British legion for permanent rank in America; and the officers will be recommended to Parliament for half-pay, whenever the corps shall be reduced; and it is his Majesty's pleasure, that you do take the earliest opportunity of making known to them these his gracious intentions.

And as it appears by the deputy inspector general's report, that the king's American regiment (which stands first upon the list of those you have recommended) was raised at a very early period of the rebellion, and was nearly compleated in a short time, and has since been constantly employed in active service in the field, where it has more than once been distinguished for its gallant and spirited behaviour in action, particularly at the affair of Rhode-Island, on the 29th of August, 1778, under the command of Major-General Pigot, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of your recommendation of that regiment to be put upon the American establishment, and you will please to notify it accordingly.

But in future it is his Majesty's pleasure, that no provincial regiment should be recommended to him for permanent rank and half-pay, that is not actually compleat to ten companies, consisting of seventy men rank and file each, with a due proportion of officers; and whenever any regiment shall be so recommended, I am to desire you will give directions to the inspector general of Provincial forces, or his deputy, to report specially upon the merit of each commissioned officer, stating the place of his birth; the time of his residence in North-America, if not a native of that country; his former occupation and place of residence; and whether he has suffered in his property on account of his loyalty; in order that the king may see how far the establishing of such regiments will come up to the original intention of the encouragement held out to the Provincials by the new regulations.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On *FRIDAY*,
The 27th instant, at THREE o'CLOCK, near Col. Benjamin Eyres's, in the Northern Liberties,

A NUMBER of Flat Bottomed Boats,

Derham and Reading built ditto; Scows, Barges, &c. All persons possessed of Public Boats of any kind are requested to return them to the Deputy-Quarter-Master before the day of sale.

SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
for Pennsylvania.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
On *WEDNESDAY*,
The first day of August, the prize schooner

POLLY,

NOW lying at Tuckahoe, in Great-Egg-Harbour river, with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargoe. Her Cargoe consisting of seven hundred bushels of

ANGUILLA SALT.

Nothing but specie will be taken in payment, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.

By Order of the Judge,
J. BURROWES, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, State of New-Jersey.

Allentown, July 21, 1781.

THE subscriber hereby informs his old employers that he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the following rates: Seven Shillings and Six Pence the Quarter for the News-Papers, and One Shilling for each Letter. Such gentlemen as please to employ him are requested to leave the money with their names, at the usual Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate payment. DAVID MORGAN.

July 16, 1781.

JAMES TALMAN, Esq; of Gloucester county, has permission to pass to any part of the State of New-Jersey. And whereas the said Mr. Talman hath been arrested in this place at the suit of one Jost Driesbach, for stopping and detaining of him, &c. I do hereby certify, that it appears that Mr. Talman was actuated in this business on principles of doing service to his country. Given at Trenton, the 12th day of June, 1781.

DAVID BREASLEY.

WORCESTER, July 5.

This week two large iron mortars were carried through this town: They were brought from Boston, and are to go on as fast as possible to camp. One of them weighs 9700lb. the other about 9000lb. each drawn by fourteen yoke of cattle.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.

The privateer ship Belisarius, Capt. James Monro, of this place, has taken and sent into port a brig called the Little Jenny, laden with rum, sugar and coffee.—The Belisarius also captured a schooner three days previous to her falling in with the above brig.

The privateer brig Deane has taken and sent into New-London, a copper-bottomed packet, from Jamaica, mounting 12 guns.—The prize had captured a French vessel, out of which she took 50 hogsheads of sugar, a quantity of cotton, coffee, &c.

BOSTON, July 12.

Yesterday arrived here a cartel from Halifax, in which came Captain Greely and his crew, who were lately taken in our bay.

NEWPORT, July 7.

Last week sailed from this port, His Most Christian Majesty's ships the Neptune, l'Evillie and Romulus; and on Sunday last returned with the l'Genteel and Ariel frigates, and a number of transports which lately arrived at Boston from France.

CHATHAM, *July* 18.

General Washington, we are told, put the army in motion last Sunday, and moved towards Kingsbridge: and, as a very heavy cannonade was heard most of last Sunday night and Monday morning, it is supposed Fort Washington was attacked.

TRENTON, *July* 18.

Last Friday passed through this town, on his way to Philadelphia, Monsieur De Letombe, Consul General of France for the four New-England States, with which commission he lately arrived at Boston, which he purposes to make the place of his residence. As his business would only permit him barely to stop at this place to deliver some dispatches to the Governor, his Excellency, to shew him all the civility in his power, accompanied him as far as Bristol.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the Jersey Line, dated camp at Dobbs's-Ferry, July 13, 1781.

"The greatest part of yesterday we were amused with the noise of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the substantial pleasure of hearing the effects of it. A severe engagement in the Sound, nearly opposite Frog's-Point, took place between two French frigates and a British guard-ship of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and some other armed vessels, under cover of a battery on shore. The conflict lasted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the surrender of the British vessels and demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie some distance from head-quarters, and on the opposite side of the North-River, but expect every hour to be favoured with them.—The army of our benevolent ally makes an illustrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; so that from their combined prowess we may expect the most brilliant success. A large harvest of glory is just at hand, and we are ready to put in our sickles and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are sure of, that posterity will bless the survivors, and as they pass the graves of the unfortunate, will cry with grateful hearts and melting eyes, "Peace to their manes."

CHARLESTOWN, *June* 27.

On Monday arrived an express, with the following interesting advices: That the siege of Ninety-Six, which had been for some weeks closely invested by the whole army under General Greene, was, on the 20th instant, by the approach of the corps under Lord Rawdon, raised, and that the enemy, immediately and precipitately retreated behind the Saluda; previous, however, to relinquishing so essential an object, General Greene attempted, with all his force, to gain the post by storm, but was gallantly repulsed by the small garrison.

The preservation of this post, to carry which no means were neglected by the enemy, cannot but be viewed as an event of the first consequence, and which reflects the highest honour on the defendants, for the military fortitude and conduct with which it was sustained.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Last Friday another flag arrived here from Charlestown, in which came passengers Brigadier General Moultrie, and many other of the virtuous but unfortunate citizens of South-Carolina.

The last accounts from South-Carolina inform us, that after Lord Rawdon had returned to Ninety-Six, he reinforced that garrison with one hundred men, and then retired towards Charlestown, at which place he was arrived at the date of our accounts; and his troops were at Orangeburgh, about 30 miles from Charlestown, on their route to join his Lordship, who, it seems, had destroyed many of his men by marching them into the country so soon after their arrival; and had only reaped the small benefit of relieving, for a time, the post of Ninety-Six; as it appears that that brave, persevering, and gallant officer, Major General Greene, had again appeared before the place, and completely invested it.

The Hon. the Congress of the United States have appointed Thomas Hutchings, Esquire, formerly a Captain and Engineer in the British army, to be Geographer to the United States. This gentleman relinquished his profitable offices, as well as prospects of promotion in the British army, in order to take a part with his native country, contending for her just rights against the unjust claims of Great Britain.

From the Charlestown Royal Gazette of July 10.

Last week a small party of mounted rebels surrounded in the night the house of Col. Williamson, formerly of the militia of this province, and took him prisoner. Next day, upon intelligence being given to Major Frazer, of the South-Carolina royalists, he, with 90 of his corps, went immediately in pursuit of them. And after two days march, conducted with all imaginable secrecy, he came up with their main body, consisting of about 400, at the Horse-Shoe, whom he immediately charged, killed 14 on the spot, wounded several, and took their commander, Col. Isaac Haines, prisoner. The second in command, Lieut. Col. M'Lachan, and two others, were among the killed. At the same time they released Col. Williamson, who was prisoner in a house nigh at hand, and brought off a number of horses, with their accoutrements. This service was performed without any loss on our side.

Mr. Haines was brought to town last Sunday forenoon, and is now safely lodged in the Provost guard.

The following is taken from a Hand-Bill, published by Mr. Rivington in New-York, the 16th instant.—after giving an account of the operations of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, as far down as the 26th ult. he goes on,——

"His Lordship having an intention to cross James-River, marched on the fourth instant to a Camp near James-Town, and made his arrangements accordingly. On the 6th, information was brought him about noon, of the approach of the enemy, and about four in the afternoon, a large body attacked his out-posts, but concluding that the enemy would not bring a considerable force within his reach, unless they supposed that nothing was left but a rear guard, his Lordship took every means to convince them of his weakness, which had the desired effect, for about sun-set a body of troops, with artillery, began to form in front of his Camp; he then put the troops under arms, and ordered the army to advance in two lines.

"The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit, there being nothing but militia opposed to the light infantry, the action was soon over on the right; but Lieutenant Colonel Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th and 80th regiments which formed the left wing, meeting the Pennsylvania line, and detachment of the Marquis de la Fayette's continentals, with two 6 pounders, a smart action ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon. The cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the evening prevented his Lordship from making use of them.

"His Lordship commends the spirit and good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army, but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly.

"And his Lordship says, Lieutenant Colonel Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserve the highest praise: The force of the enemy in the field was about 2000 continentals and militia, and their loss he believes between two and three hundred, and that half an hour more day light, would probably have given him the greatest part of the corps."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated Williamsburg, June 30.

"There happened a skirmish the 26th instant, 300 rangers, including cavalry, 50 Yagers, and 20 riflemen, were attacked by 70 cavalry, 1200 riflemen, and 120 light infantry, all under the command of Major M'Pherson, Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis. The rangers formed in a heavy ploughed field; received the rebels, and charged them foot and horse, killed a vast number, drove them to the devil; took one Major, two subalterns, and 33 privates; and broke above 150 of their fine rifles. The loss of the rangers are one subaltern killed, and two wounded, 24 serjeants and privates killed, and 18 wounded, one corporal and one private taken."

*** A further SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of this City, for the Redemption of the Bills of Credit of this State, dated April 29, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, the 26th of July, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon. A PLAN of the LOTS may be seen at the Coffee-House. The Conditions the same as in the former Sales.

¶¶¶ The Public will please to take notice and correct the following Erratum in our last Wednesday's paper, omitted by the transcriber.—In General Greene's letter to Congress, of the 9th of July, where he mentions the enemy's having no fortified post either in South-Carolina or Georgia, Ninety-Six should have been excepted, as well as Charlestown and Savannah.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq; President,

And the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS divers ill-disposed persons have manufactured, or imported into this State, quantities of base metal, in the similitude of British halfpence, but much inferior in value and weight to genuine British halfpence, to the great depreciation of that coin, the injury of the community in general, and the poor in particular; such practices having a natural tendency to raise the prices of the necessaries of life, and introduce new confusion in the currency of the country. We have therefore thought proper to prohibit, and do hereby strictly enjoin all officers employed in the receipt of taxes or other public dues, not to receive such base coin in any payments whatsoever: And do earnestly recommend to all the faithful inhabitants of this State to refuse it in payment, and by all other lawful ways and means discourage the currency thereof. And we do in a special manner direct and enjoin all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables and other civil officers within this State, to make due enquiry after offenders in the premises, that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, Secr.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July* 17, 1781.

THE Board taking into consideration, the Resolve of the Honourable Congress of the United States, passed the 12th instant, setting forth, That "Whereas it has been represented to the United States in Congress assembled, That there are many French seamen, subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, in the United States, employed on board armed and other vessels, in the service of the said States, or the citizens thereof: And whereas it has also been represented, That the said seamen are necessary for compleatly manning the squadron under the Count de Barras; all officers, therefore, commanding armed or other vessels, under commissions from the United States in Congress assembled, are hereby ordered and directed, immediately, to deliver to the said Count de Barras, or to any person or persons by him appointed to receive the same, all French seamen, subjects of his said Majesty, who are or may be entered on board their vessels respectively: And if any officer, commissioned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse complying with this order, he shall forfeit his commission, and be subject to such other punishment as to right shall appertain. And it is earnestly recommended to the Legislatures and Executives of the several States, to give effectual aid and support for the executing this order; and also for delivering to the Count de Barras, all French seamen as aforesaid, that may be otherwise employed within their respective jurisdictions."

Wherefore, Resolved, That all merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, citizens or inhabitants of this State, be strictly enjoined to pay due obedience to the above Resolve; and all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables and other Civil Officers be directed, to aid and assist such persons as may be legally appointed by the Commander of the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty, in apprehending and securing such French mariners, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

LINEN PRINTING.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, That a

MANUFACTORY

Is now opening at KENSINGTON, joining the Glass-House,

For Printing Linens, Cottons and Callicoes,

For Gown Patterns, Handkerchiefs, Bed-Furniture, &c.

Of a neat Blue Ground, and elegant Patterns.

HE will warrant them to wash, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatsoever, or return the money. White Silk Handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed and made to look almost as well as India. Merchants or Storekeepers will be waited on, by leaving a line for the subscriber, at Alexander Boyle's tavern, the north-east corner of Market and Front streets.

¶ JOHN HEWSON.

TO BE SOLD by

Peter Thomson & Richard Armitt,

At their OFFICE for the sale of REAL ESTATES, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, the following Estates, viz.

A NEW well finished three story brick house, two rooms on a floor, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Elm street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot is 20 feet front, and about 60 feet deep; subject to a ground-rent of three Spanish pistoles per annum.

A neat well finished three story brick house, and two story kitchen, situate on the north side of Vine-street; the lot is 17 feet and an half front, and 96 feet deep to a public alley, clear of ground-rent.

A most valuable triangular lot of ground with the buildings thereon, called the New Rising Sun, burnt by the British army, lying in the fork of Germantown and the Old York road, about three miles from the city, in the Northern Liberties. This has been, and likely may again be, one of the principal places for business in the country. The walls of the house are standing and sound; and the stables and waggon-house may be repaired at a small expence.

A two story brick messuage, and a wooden tenement and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot contains in front 36 feet, and in depth 73 feet, clear of incumbrances.

Two frame houses and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race or Sassafras street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; subject to a ground-rent of 45s. per annum.

Two very valuable tracts of patented land adjoining each other, containing in the whole 599 acres and an half, and allowance for roads, &c. situate on the southerly side of the North-east Branch of Susquehanna river, about 9 miles from Fort Augusta, in Northumberland county. For further particulars apply to them at their office aforesaid; where they have also for sale a quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, and a number of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Several sums of money are wanted on interest, for which good security will be given. Philad. July 24, 1781. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Evesham, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay HORSE, four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet white, a small star in the forehead, round bodied and lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever secures said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the creatures only, paid by

July 24, 1781. ¶ JONATHAN CRISPIN.

A Half Johannes Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Chester, on Friday, the 13th instant, A Negroe Man, named PETER, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, and a little bow-legged. Had on, an old hat (but think he took a new wool hat with him) a coarse tow jacket, without sleeves; tow shirt and trowsers, and old shoes, soaled. He is a black Negroe, combs his hair back before, is apt to lie and romance; has been used to country work and driving a team; took two sickles away with him, and it is thought he will endeavour to get on board some vessel and go to sea. Whoever takes up said Negroe and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ELISHA PRICE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶ *Chester, July* 20, 1781.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, the 7th instant (July) A small BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter D, appears to be blind of the near eye. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away. EDWARD VERNON.

N. B. Was taken from a soldier some time ago, on suspicion of being stolen, about five yards of Blue Broad CLOTH. The owner proving his property, may have it again, by applying as above. ¶

CAME to the plantation of James Luken, on Wednesday, the 11th day of this instant (July) A SORREL HORSE, with a bald face, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, branded P on each shoulder, with some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JAMES LUKEN.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 9th of March last, An indented Servant Lad, named JOHN LOTT, about 5 feet 11 inches high, hath remarkable curled hair, about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up said servant, and bring him home to his master, the subscriber, shall be entitled to the reward of FIVE SHILLINGS, from me,

¶ JOHN ELY.

PRINCETON, *July* 10.

"Last Wednesday being the anniversary of the Independence of America, that event was celebrated in this place with great festivity and good order. In the morning the Ladies discovered their taste in ornamenting the houses with greens and flowers. At noon the principal Gentlemen of the town met at Mr. Beekman's tavern, at the sign of the College, where they were honoured with the company of his Excellency the Governor. From thence, after a few draughts of good punch, they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beekman's house, from the top of which a union flag was displayed. Here all the inhabitants of the town were collected with the field piece belonging to it, from which thirteen rounds were fired in honour of the States; and before each round one of the following sentences was pronounced, expressive of the wishes of the people upon the occasion.

"1st. The United States of America!—May the latest times see them flourishing in Independence, in happiness, and in union.

"2d. The Kings of France and Spain!—As the best reward for their friendship to America, may they reign in the affections of their subjects, and be deservedly handed down in history as the greatest patriots of their own country!

"3d. The Congress!—May that body never want the virtue, wisdom, or power, necessary to establish the Independence of the American Republic, on foundations that shall render it the wonder and the blessing of all times to come!

"4th. General Washington!—When the greatest and most virtuous commanders of antiquity are named, may they be compared to him, and hold only the second rank!

"5th. General Greene and the commanders to the South!—May they compel their enemies not to boast of having conquered countries, which they have only passed through as travellers or as fugitives!

"6th. The American Plenipotentiares to the Congress at Vienna!—May they have the pleasure of seeing the Ministry of Britain as humble before them, as they once boasted that they would make America!

"7th. The American army and navy!—May they, victorious over all the enemies of their country, live to enjoy, as happy citizens, the blessings of that freedom and independence, for which they have fought as brave soldiers!

"8th. The army and navy of France!—May Heaven crown her Generals with success in the defence of America, and give her Admirals the glory of humbling the flag of a nation who boast that they are the lords of the ocean!

"9th. The States General of the United Provinces!!—May they remember and revenge Eustatia!

"10th. If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves, let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with, or to serve under BENEDICT ARNOLD!!!

"11th. The confederation of the American States!—May virtue cement, and ambition never disturb the union!

"12th. The Governor and State of New-Jersey!---May this State always hold a distinguished rank in the confederacy, for the wisdom of her institutions, and the wealth and industry of her citizens!

"13th. The College!---May this institution ever serve the most essential interests of the State and of the continent, by extensively diffusing the influence of science and of virtue among the people!

"The assembly was then dismissed with three cheers; after which his Excellency and a great number of gentlemen retired to partake of an elegant dinner at Mr. Bergen's, when many patriotic toasts were drank, and the officers of the army were particularly remembered.-----In the evening the whole rejoicings of the day were concluded with great good order and harmony, by parading the students of the College, and the inhabitants of the town, in the presence of the Governor and the gentlemen of his company. Each corps fired thirteen rounds, and gave three cheers, and every man returned peaceably to his own habitation, and happy in the memory of this great revolution."

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

CHARLES CIST,

Printer and Bookseller, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

(Price FIVE SHILLINGS)

A short Introduction to Latin Grammar,

For the use of the UNIVERSITY and ACADEMY of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN and BUTLER,

At their STORE, upon South-street Wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

The following ARTICLES, just Imported in the Ship FRANKLIN, viz.

FRENCH SAIL CANVASS,	SALT,
CORDAGE,	COPPERAS,
BOHEA TEA,	WHITING,
SPICES,	GLASS,
BRANDY,	Rolled and Pig LEAD,

And a very General Assortment of

DRY GOODS. ‡

Philadelphia, June 29, 1781.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Mr. Duncan Leech's pasture, about two miles from this city, on the Frankford road, a light bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, paces altogether, has a black mane and tail, a few white hairs in his forehead, a spot or two of white on his back, occasioned by the saddle, and his fore feet were shod. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, or delivers or gives notice of him to Duncan Leech, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by JAMES HEPBURN, at the widow Raser's, the corner of Race and Second-streets. †

The *BRISTOL BATHS*

Are now repaired, so as to accommodate those persons who may incline to use them. ‡

To be Sold for the term of ten years,

A HEARTY, strong, likely NEGROE GIRL, 18 years old, can do all kinds of house work, is strictly honest, and sold for no fault but want of employ. For terms enquire of J. JORDAN, in Shippen-street, between the corner of Second-street and the Sugar-house. ¶

CAME to the house of Jonathan Taylor, near John Gorge's mill, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, on the 2d of July instant, a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and about 14 hands and an half high. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the said

‡ JONATHAN TAYLOR.

Reading, July 9, 1781.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, an apprentice, named ANDREW FOX, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, his hair is cut very short; had on, when he went away, a grey linen waistcoat, one jacket, and overalls of the same linen; he also took with him a number of other cloaths, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, paid by

† FREDERICK RAPP, Hatter.

Ten Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY this morning from the subscriber, A certain Negroe Woman, called BETT, of middle stature, about 21 years of age: Had on a straw hat, covered with green silk, a long red striped calicoe gown, a brown linsey petticoat, a striped lawn apron; as she took with her a black calimancoe petticoat and many other articles, it is probable she will change her dress; she also took with her a female child, of about three years of age: It is supposed she is either in Philadelphia or gone towards Virginia in company with two white men. Whoever takes her up, and secures her in any goal, that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Burlington, July 9. ‡ JACOB PHILLIPS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE certain LOTS of GROUND, situate in the district of Southwark, between Catherine and Almond-streets; one of said lots on the west side of Second-street, at the distance of about 61 feet from Catherine-street, containing in breadth 19 feet and an half, and in depth 120 feet. Another of them on the west side of Second-street, at the distance of about 122 feet from Catherine-street, containing in breadth 16 feet and an half, and in depth, on the south side of a new street, called German-street, 117 feet. The other on the north side of the said German street, at the distance of about 204 feet eastward from Fifth street, containing in breadth 21 feet, and in depth 136 feet.

Also a yearly rent charge of 3l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, issuing out of a lot of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on the south side of Green-street 14 feet two inches, and in depth 58 feet; now or late in tenure of John Morgan. For terms apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, Scrivener, at his office, the corner of Vine and Water-streets, where deeds, mortgages, leases, bonds and other writings are done with care and dispatch. ¶

TAKEN UP in the woods, near Cats-kill, on the 22d of October, 1780, A Negroe Man, named PETER, about 28 years old, 6 feet high, spare, and walks erect; he was very ragged, he says he lived with one Ryneheart, or at least I understand him so; but he speaks nothing but English, and that so imperfect, that I cannot learn by him where Ryneheart lives. Whoever proves said Negroe to be their property, may have him again by applying to the subscriber, and paying charges.

† JOHN B. DUMOND, sen.

Great-Imbought District, in the county of Albany, State of New-York, June 19, 1781.

Excellent OLD JAMAICA SPIRIT,

fit for immediate Use, by the Hogshead,

Also Havanna Sugars, white & brown,

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT SHEWELL,

At his Store in Water-street, the third Door above Market-street. ¶

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

Has removed from SPRUCE and WATER-STREETS to the east side of WATER-STREET, the seventh door above MARKET-STREET,

Where he has for SALE,

Scotch Snuff & manufactured Tobacco

Of the first Quality. ¶ 3 m.

ALL persons indebted to the Estates of the Rev. BENJAMIN CHESNUT, late of Gloucester County, East-New-Jersey, deceased, and SARAH CHESNUT, late of this City, deceased, by bond, note or book-debt, are required to pay forthwith; and all persons having any demands are required to bring in their accounts to ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

CAME to the subscriber's premises in Moreland township, on the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, An old Bay HORSE, shod all round, galled with the collar, and some white hairs about his head, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 30, 1781. ¶ WILLIAM HEATON.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1781.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of this instant, at SEVEN o'CLOCK in the Evening,

A SMALL Two Story BRICK MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and LOT of GROUND, situate on the North side of Gilbert's or Elfreth's-Alley, near Second-street, in the said city, containing in breadth on the said alley, 12 feet, and in length 32 feet, be the same in length or breadth more or less. Also a LOT of GROUND, situate on the west side of the Fifth-street from Delaware, between Sassafras and Vine-streets, in the said city, containing in breadth on the said Fifth-street 18 feet, and in length 99 feet, bounded eastward by the said Fifth street, southward by ground now or late of Christian Vanerten, westward by vacant ground, and northward by ground now or late of Charles Ewald. And also another LOT of GROUND, situate on the northerly side of a street 50 feet wide, called Mary-street, in Kensington, in the township of the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth east and west 80 feet, and in length 122 feet, bounded southward with the said Mary-street, westward with Lodowick Sieple's land, northward with ground of Marcus Fox, and eastward with ground late of Timothy Scarth, deceased. The aforesaid premises are clear of ground rent; and due attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

PHILIP HEYL, Administrator, &c. of GEORGE THOMAS HEYL, deceased.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE MAN and WOMAN, about 22 years of age. The woman is an exceeding good cook, and very handy at any kind of house-work; the man is used to wait on table. For terms apply to the Printers. *Philadelphia, July* 10, 1781. ¶

TWO HALF JOES Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of subscriber, in the night of the 24th inst. a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 years old last spring, neither brand nor ear mark, has a small star and snip, and a remarkable white spot near the root of his tail, about as large as a half-penny, trots and canters well, and runs fast, has been in the geers, lately shod before. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in West Bradford township, Chester county, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only.

June 26, 1781. ¶ JAMES LEWIS.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to inform the good People who have been pleased to employ the Burlington Stage-Boat, that while the said Stage-Boat was lately repairing, another was employed (for the convenience of the public in conveying their property) till she could be repaired; and by an unlucky accident the said boat was entangled in the rigging of the continental frigate Trumbull, by which she overset.----In order to injure the reputation of the Burlington Stage, it has been propagated that it was the real stage-boat which met with the above accident. Now that the public may be undeceived, this is to inform them, that it was not the real stage-boat, nor was the master or his assistant on board, but were at Burlington seeing to the repairs of the vessel. The said stage-boat is now properly repaired, with every accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen passengers, and freight as usual. Due attendance is given at the Crooked-Billet wharff in Philadelphia, and at Burlington, on the usual days, as the tide shall suit at each place.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

N. B. The was a great coat left on board a little boat which was sent down to the ship Columbia, which great coat is now on board the stage-boat, where the owner, on proving his property, may have it again.

Imported and to be SOLD wholesale, by

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Chestnut-street, near Strawberry-alley,

YARD wide and 7-8ths linens, dowlas, fine white threads, calimancoes, durants, nankeens, striped and corded dimities, calicoes, chintzes, sewing silks, gown patterns, black silk for mens and womens wear, silk for linings, flowered, figured and striped silks, white sarsnet, alamodes, black and yellow everlastings, tamboured silk waistcoat patterns, lawns, cambricks, black and white silk and thread gauze, gauze handkerchiefs, silk stockings, fine crapes, an assortment of ribbons, necklaces, fine lace for ruffles, white and black blond lace, a quantity of elegant fans, &c. &c.

Also old Jamaica spirits, Madeira wine, sugars in hogsheads, barrels and boxes, race ginger, bohea tea, and a quantity of best spermaceti oil for lamps, &c. ¶

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Washington, Esq;

A new Impression in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania;

Poster Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, exclusive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Persons going abroad.

Any Persons wanting the said Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-streets.

Tinicum, June 22, 1781.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber, a red spyed COW, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near horn TS, her tail short. She has been missing about two weeks. Any person giving intelligence of her shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

¶ CHRISTOPHER ROAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.